

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

The Specification has been amended to overcome the objection thereto. Furthermore, enclosed herewith are corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 C.F.R. §1.121(d). Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that the objection to the Drawings is overcome.

Claim 24 has been amended to overcome the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §112, ¶1.

Pending claims 30, 32 and 33 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) over U.S. Patent No. 5,778,218 (Gulick). Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection. With regard to amended claim 30, nowhere does Gulick disclose that a buffer coupled to an output of a processor is coupled to receive the same clock signal received by the processor. In this regard, the Office Action contends that DSP 2028 is the claimed first processor and that buffer 2018 is the claimed first buffer. However, these devices do not receive the same clock signal. Instead, DSP 2028 receives a clock signal from frame clock 2030, while buffer 2018 does not receive this clock signal. Accordingly, for at least this reason, claims 30, 32 and 33 are patentable.

Pending claims 21-22, 24-26, 31 and 36-38 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Gulick in view of 6,647,502 (Ohmori). Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection. As to amended claim 21, nowhere does Gulick teach or suggest a second processor unit that receives data from a first buffer that in turn receives the data from a first processor unit. In this regard, the Office Action contends that the second processor unit is CPU 2002. However, CPU 2002 of Gulick does not receive the audio data from buffer 2018. Furthermore, claim 21 is directed to an integrated circuit. In contrast, the contended DSP 2028 and CPU 2002 of Gulick are not within a single integrated circuit.

Nor is there any motivation to combine Gulick with Ohmori. In this regard, Gulick is directed to a system-level implementation for transmitting audio data. In contrast, Ohmori is directed to a power supply circuit of a semiconductor device. Neither reference provides any teaching or suggestion to combine it with the other. For at least these reasons, claim 21 is patentable.

As to dependent claim 22, Gulick nowhere discloses a memory of the same integrated circuit coupled to the first and second processors.

As to dependent claim 24, nowhere does Ohmori teach or suggest that its semiconductor circuit is a reconfigurable processor core, and certainly not such a core that includes first and second processor units. In this regard, the Office Action merely refers to portions of Ohmori that

state that the semiconductor circuit can process different data. Office Action, p. 6. However, this does not teach or suggest a reconfigurable core, as recited by claim 24.

As to claim 31, the rejection under §103 over Gulick in view of Ohmori is overcome, at least for the same reasons discussed above regarding claim 30, from which it depends. As to the rejection of claims 36 and 38, these claims are patentable for at least the same reasons discussed above regarding claim 20.

Claims 23, 34, 35 and 39 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Gulick in view of Ohmori and in further view of U.S. Patent No. 6,807,235 (Yano). In addition to the reasons discussed above regarding claims 21 and 30, from which claims 23, 34, and 35 depend, the rejection under this combination is further improper, as there is no further motivation to combine the teaching of Yano with either Gulick or Ohmori, as none of the references provide any motivation or suggestion to make the combination.

As to dependent claim 35, Yano nowhere inherently teaches an input sensor that receives visual information. In this regard, the Office Action merely states that Yano inherently discloses such an input sensor. Office Action, p. 7. "In relying upon the theory of inherency, the examiner must provide a basis in fact and/or technical reasoning to reasonably support the determination that the allegedly inherent characteristic necessarily flows from the teachings of the applied prior art." *Ex parte Levy*, 17 U.S.P.Q.2d 1461, 1464 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1990) (emphasis added). There is no basis in fact that the wireless transceiver of Yano must inherently include an input sensor, and more specifically a visual input sensor. That is, the peripherals 16 of Yano do not necessarily include a visual sensor.

As to dependent claim 39, this claim is patentable at least for the same reasons discussed above regarding claims 36 and 38.

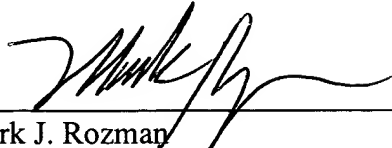
For the same reasons discussed above regarding claim 21, the rejection of claim 27 over Gulick, Ohmori and in further view of U.S. Patent No. 6,647,502 (Nishiyama) is also overcome.

New claims 40-42 are patentable at least for the same reasons discussed above regarding the independent claims from which they depend.

The application is believed to be in condition for allowance and the Examiner's prompt action in accordance therewith is respectfully requested. The Commissioner is authorized to charge any additional fees or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 20-1504.

Respectfully submitted,

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